



2. MONUMENT —

On the County Courthouse grounds at the corner of Center Street and Main Street stands a monument erected by the Daughters of The Utah Pioneers. The inscription reads:

Indian Peace Treaty

In 1864, Indian troubles forced the pioneers to build a fort at Heber. Bishop Joseph S. Murdock, who was friendly with the Indians, invited Chief Tabby to his home August 20, 1867, where a peace treaty was signed, and a barbecue held on John Carroll's lot. This ended Indian depredations in the Valley, proving Brigham Young's statement that it is better to feed the Indians than to fight them.

Note: John Carroll's lot is now the North School playground.

3. Heber City's first bank. THE COMMERCIAL BANK opened in 1904. It stands on the corner of Center Street and Main Street. It was built with red sandstone from the Lake Creek Quarry. The words "Bank Block" are carved into the stone on the north side of the building.



4. THE WASATCH
WAVE BUILDING —
Historic Site — was
built about 1903 of ship-
lap lumber, and is lo-
cated at 31 West Center
Street.

The Wasatch Wave
weekly paper celebrated
its 100th birthday on
March 23, 1989. The
original editor-owner was
William Buys.

The Wave was pub-
lished first in the upper
room of the old court-
house, then upstairs in
the Heber Exchange, and
in the building pictured
until it moved to it's
current site at 675 West
100 South.

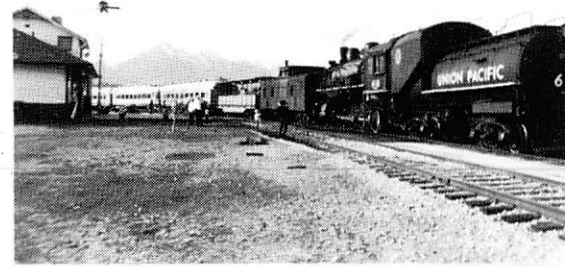




5. L.D.S. HEBER
SECOND WARD
MEETING HOUSE —
Historic Site This red
brick building was built
with a sandstone founda-
tion and was completed
under the direction of
Bishop Joseph A. Ras-
band and James Heber
Moulton, as construction
supervisor. It is located
at Center Street and 100
West.

The first building on
this site was a Methodist
Church under Dr. Eyliff.
That building was re-
placed by this one and
used by the Heber
L.D.S. Second Ward for
many years. It is now
the St. Lawrence
Catholic Church.

6. THE WASATCH LUMBER COMPANY
is a unique old building that has survived the test
of time. It was owned and operated by John For-
tie and still remains in the Fortie family. Located
at Center Street and 500 West.

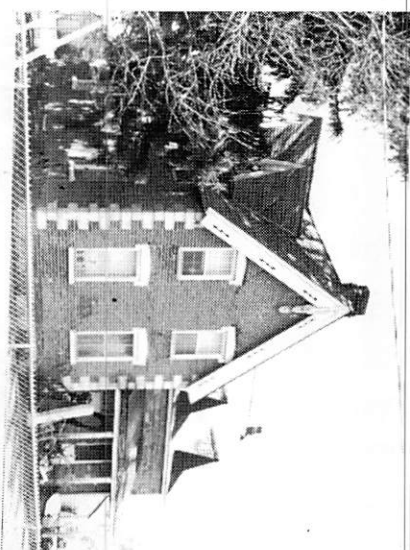


7. THE HEBER CREEPER — At 600 West Center is the turn-of-the-century, Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Station. Railroad travel became a reality in Heber on September 29, 1899 when the line opened from Provo to the Heber area. The line enabled Heber residents to ship their livestock and farm commodities to outside markets. E. W. Sullivan was appointed station agent at Heber. There were two trains daily. The trail became known as the "Heber Creeper" and is still called that today. Currently owned by Lowe Ashton, the train makes daily runs down Provo Canyon and is one of Heber Valley's major tourist attractions. The Heber Creeper Village contains many old buildings from in and around Heber.

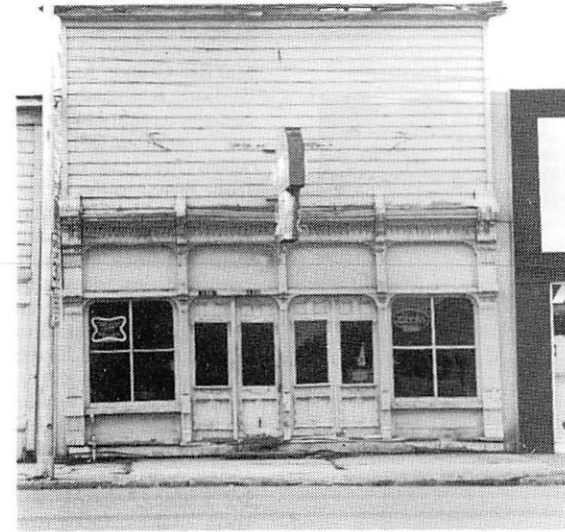


8. JOHN MURRAY
MURDOCH HOME —
Historic Site, National
Register

This home, located at 261 North 400 West, was built in 1880. John Murray Murdoch was a shepherd from Scotland, who was brought to Utah by Brigham Young to look after the L.D.S. Church sheep near Salt Lake City. By the time he arrived in Utah, those sheep had been sold, so Brigham Young sent him to Heber. He established the first cooperative sheep herd in Heber Valley in 1860.

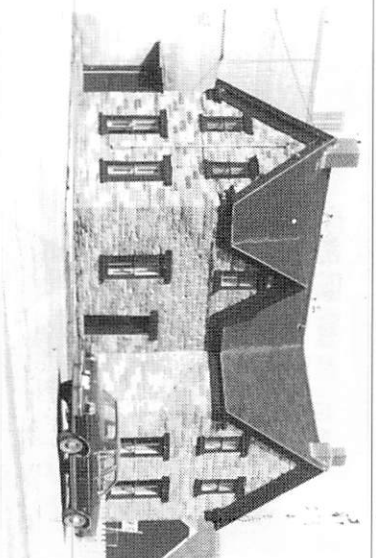


9. Historic Site, National Register — THE JOHN CROOK HOME is made of red sandstone. Red brick was added later with white stone corners. It is located at 188 West 300 North. The home was built inside the area where old Fort Heber once stood. Crook owned the first red sandstone quarry east of Heber.



10. BILLIARDS HALL — Historic Site, National Register — Alva Moroni Murdock and Parley Alexander Murdock built the Billiards Hall at 139 North Main Street. It is one of the few early business places remaining in Heber City.

11. THE GEORGE
M. GILES RANCH
HOUSE and Hostelry.
Located at 98 South
Main.



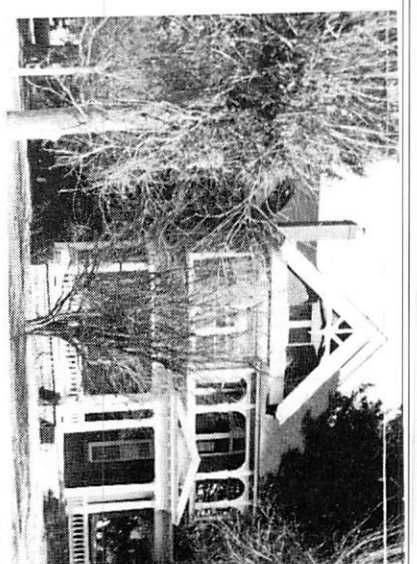


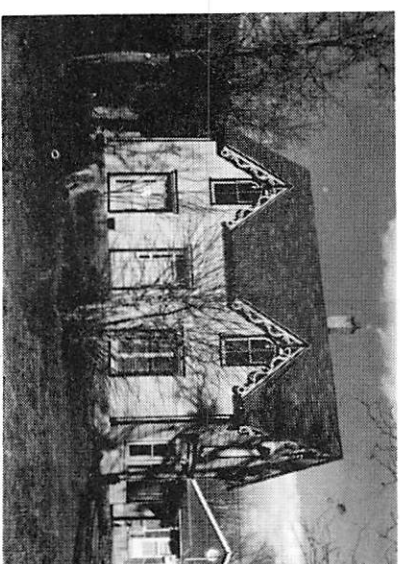
12. Historic Site,
National Register —
THE DAVID FISHER
HOME is a red brick
home built for David and
Mary Ann McDonald
Fisher. He was a suc-
cessful farmer, and miner
in Heber and Park City.
The home is located at
124 East 400 South.



13. Historic Site,
National Register —
THE ABRAM HATCH
HOME is one of the two
best examples of finely
cut stone masonry in
Heber City. The other is
the Tabernacle. It is lo-
cated at 81 East Center
Street and was built by
Elisha Averett for Abram
Hatch, the first President
of Wasatch Stake. This
home was purchased by
the Zions First National
Bank and extensively
restored to its original
splendor.

14. Historic Site,
National Register —
THE JOHN E. AUSTIN
HOME was built in
1905 by Thomas Lyon
Fisher. Austin became a
very successful sheep
rancher. This home was
purchased by Dr.
William Russell Wher-
ritt in 1908 and has
remained in the family to
this day. Located at 315
East Center Street.





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15. Historic Site, National Register — THE GEORGE BLACKLEY HOME was built of ship-lap lumber by George Blackley in 1877. He was a fine carpenter and also worked on the Tabernacle. His skill can be seen in the elaborate scroll gingerbread work on the outside trim. Later Mr. Blackley ran the sprinkler wagon around Heber to keep the dusty streets wet in the summertime. Located at 421 East 200 North.

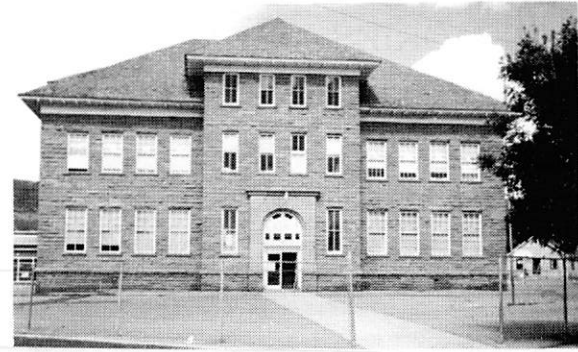


16. Historic Site, National Register — THE THOMAS TODD HOME, built by Mr. Todd, was completed in 1879. It is located at 411 East 400 North. The home has remained in the Todd family ever since. He led the Heber City Choir for many years. The small building just east of the house is interesting in that it is built of sandstone without mortar.

17. INDIAN BOY GRAVE — In the Heber City Cemetery is an engraved marker telling a very interesting story about Chief Tabby bringing his dead son to be buried. Turn into the cemetery at John Winterrose Lane, travel east and turn left at Bond Lane. To your left, under a large pine tree, you can visit the gravesite marked by a red sandstone and read this remarkable story.



18. Historic Site,
National Register —
THE JOSEPH STACY
MURDOCK HOME,
located at 115 East 300
North, is an example of
an early red sandstone
home. It was built about
1862. Joseph Stacy
Murdock and the Ute
Chief Tabby, signed the
Blackhawk War Peace
Treaty in this home on
August 20, 1867.



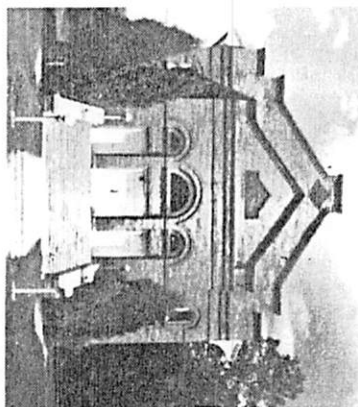
19. THE NORTH
ELEMENTARY
SCHOOL, built of red
sandstone, is located at
101 East 200 North. It is
one of the few early
buildings still used for
its original purpose. It
now houses the kinder-
garten classes.

20. THE SENIOR CITIZEN'S CENTER (Heber Social Hall) to the west on Tabernacle Square was constructed between 1906 and 1908 and was a cooperative effort of the three L.D.S. Wards in Heber. Constructed of native lumber and red sandstone, it was built by volunteer laborers under the supervision of Edward D. Clyde. The huge maple floor is supported by more than 400 coil springs. It is still considered one of the best dance floors in the state.

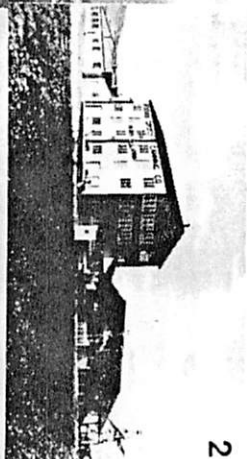


SOME HISTORIC MEMORIES (see list p. 14)

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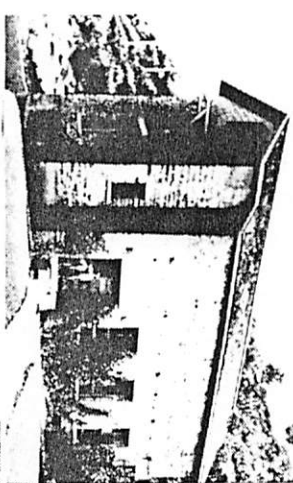
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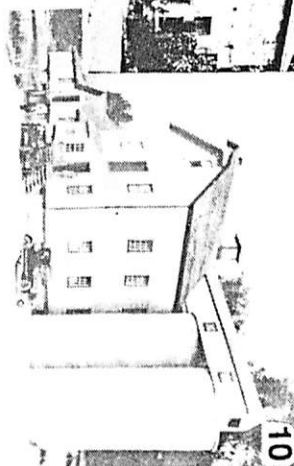
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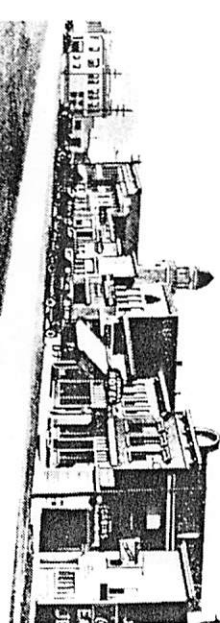
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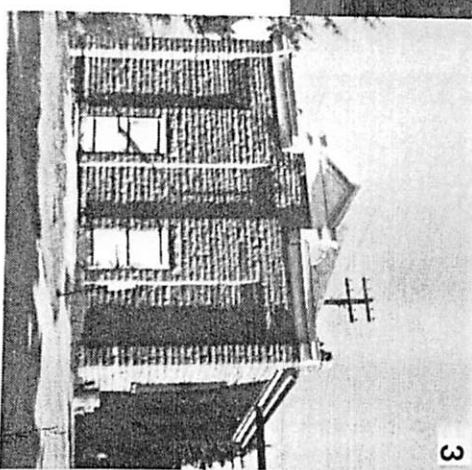
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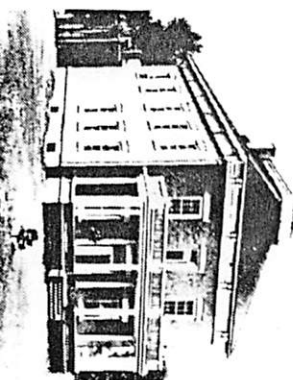
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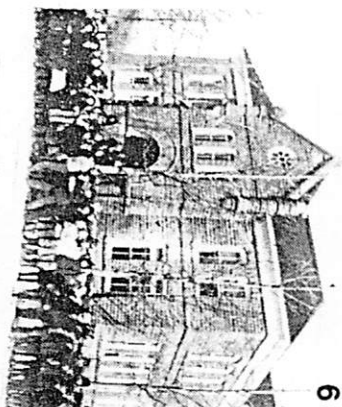
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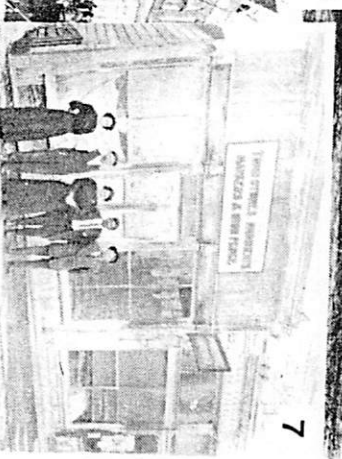
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